The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)

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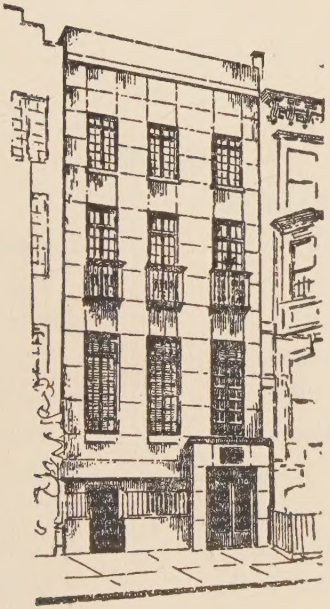
Report of
The Secretaries and the Auditors
for the year 1948



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The Church Peace Union

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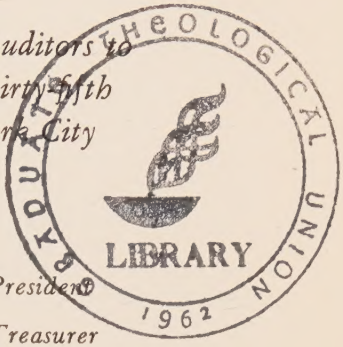
Report of the Secretaries and the Auditors to the Board of Trustees at the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting held in New York City January 27, 1949



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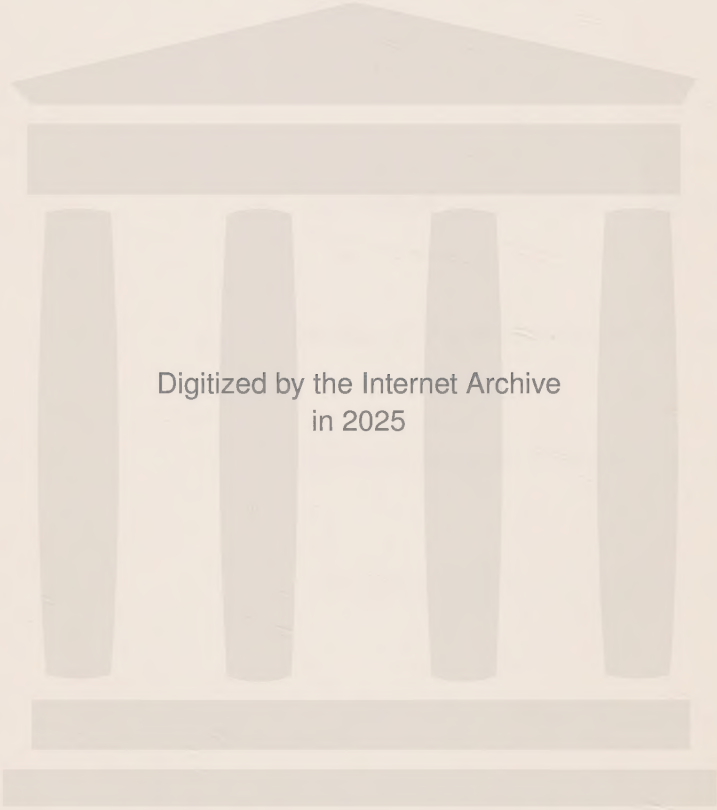
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The Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting

of

The Church Peace Union

Report of the General Secretary

Henry A. Atkinson

For the Year 1948

The French saying, "Always change, but always the same thing," may well be applied to these years since the end of World War II. The scientists have given us many new, and improved many old things. Our ways of living have been bettered but the cost has increased. There is a scarcity of essential foods and at the present time a large majority of the people of the world are finding life harder and mere living more precarious than ever before.

The victory three years ago was decisive and the surrender of the enemy unconditional. We destroyed Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords, reduced their cities to rubble, and today Germany, Austria and Japan are occupied and governed by the conquerors, and the hope for a treaty of peace in the immediate future is dim. Poverty, hunger, disease, pestilence, and death are rampant in large areas, particularly in the Far East.

It seems that never before in the history of mankind were there so many problems to be solved, so many points of danger, so many threats of disaster and sudden death, and never so much fear of war and coupled with it a deeper yearning for peace among all people in all nations.

A writer recently said, "Love casts out fear, but conversely fear casts out love. Fear also casts out intelligence, casts out goodness, casts out of thought all beauty and truth." Out of their misery and hopelessness millions of people are resigning themselves to a state of blank despair as they cry out, "O God, how long, how long?"

In a diary of a trip I made, in the summer of 1922, through the Balkans, Greece, Turkey, Austria, I recorded many events and observations pertinent to events today. This year marked about the same period

after World War I as January 1949 after World War II, and the two periods are remarkably alike. The futile Genoa Monetary Conference, for the purpose of bolstering the failing currencies of Europe, was a constant topic of discussion, and Russia even then was in for a good deal of sarcasm, criticism and even hatred. One story that was current related to the difficulties the delegates found in paying their hotel bills at the end of the Genoa Conference. The American delegate, it was said, gave the hotel a "bill of lading" for a carload of Austrian money, and Tcherin, the Russian delegate, presented two small stones in payment of his bill. "What are these?" inquired the cashier. "Those," replied Tcherin, "are dies for the printing of rubles. Print as many as you need to balance my bill."

I found fear in every country, and nearly every frontier crossed was lined with soldiers on both sides of the line. France and Great Britain were working at cross purposes. The struggle to control Central Europe was a fierce one. No one wanted war, but everybody felt that they could do nothing to prevent it. On the train I met a former mayor of Athens (a Mr. Delta). Before arriving in Salonika, our train was stopped near the Greek border and had to remain seven or eight hours before it could be cleared. He knew the country well and pointed to a row of trees less than a mile distant and called my attention to the barbed wire that was strung in a complex pattern in front of a what he said was a long line of trenches stretching almost as far as we could see. He then remarked that everyone is so sure war is imminent that they agree it is not worthwhile to cover up the trenches and roll up the barbed wire. "What is the use of planting crops only to have them trampled down by machines, tanks and the feet of marching men."

In Athens there was great turmoil. Greece was in the throes of a revolution at home and was quarrelling with Turkey over her people and cities in Turkish territory. After returning to Geneva, I met Mr. Frank Vanderlip who had just arrived from Greece. He told me that out of all this confusion and fear war was almost certain; he said he could not see anything that could prevent Turkey and Greece from coming to a death grapple. "But," I replied, "Greece is too poor to feed her people now. She is in need of everything. How can she go to war?" He answered, "No nation is ever too poor to go to war. Money and material can always be found to make war." "In fact," he added,

"the very uncertainties and hardships endured by the people make it easier for a nation to bring on a clash."

In Turkey I found conditions as tense as in other places. The uncertainties concerning the future were made more acute by the determination of the new forces in the old empire to settle the question of Turkey's relation to the rest of Europe without delay.

The importance of these countries and their future was highlighted by the needs of Great Britain and her "life line" through the Mediterranean. The Middle East was then as it is today the bridge between Eastern Europe, Russia, the Western powers including Germany, and India and China. Napoleon at the height of his power said as he put his finger on the map of this region, "Who controls the Dardanelles controls the world." Air power in the age of atom bombs has lessened the importance of the Dardanelles, but the truth is that power has shifted more and more to the Far East. We think of China as "across the Pacific." True, it is just that, but it is more. Toward the end of my trip I wrote, "Bad as conditions are, the countries of Europe will find a basis of peace. Will it last? India, China and the islands in the South Pacific must be considered and brought into the picture. Russia and the Far East is the door to peace or ruin."

The great countries across the Pacific Ocean are going to have their day. Soon after I returned to the United States I received a letter from Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, who at the time was in Peking, China. He had traveled rather extensively and was very much impressed with what he saw. He wrote, "It may be mid-afternoon in Europe or nearly night, but here in China it is just about seven o'clock in the morning. The whole day is ahead of this wonderful people."

But enough of what happened twenty-seven years ago. It is, however, valuable to review what has happened in order to take our bearings for the future.

The Church Peace Union was founded by Andrew Carnegie in February, 1914. The purpose, as stated by Mr. Carnegie, was:

1. To diffuse information and to promote and educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effect of war, and the means for its prevention and avoidance.

2. To promote the general cause and interest of peace through the education of ministers and members of the several churches and of other religious leaders, and of those professing religious faith and belief.

3. To induce the professors of any and all forms of religious faith and belief to cooperate in the cause of international peace; to extend public knowledge as to the general doctrine of treaties of arbitration and of the substitution of moral law for war; and to make such doctrine a distinctive issue and part of religious effort.

4. To use and to encourage the use of churches and of any and all forms of organized religious faith as agencies to further the the general cause of international peace.

These words are quoted from the Act of Incorporation granted by the State Legislature of New York on December 14, 1915.

At the meeting held in Mr. Carnegie's home on February 10, 1914, 29 trustees were appointed and commissioned to establish an organization to carry out these aims as stated by Mr. Carnegie, who also said "this is an adventure such as has never been tried before." Further, he stated that he had endowed organizations to work through governments, through legislatures, through legal organizations, and through the general public, but he felt that to complete the circle, there was a real need to create a body whose principal task would be to interest people of all faiths and religions in developing world-wide friendship; to study together and work together to create means and machinery for the prevention of the greatest scourge of mankind—recurring war.

Mr. Carnegie gave The Church Peace Union freedom to work out its own program, only implying one obligation—that it should make its basis of work as broad as the religious, moral, and spiritual ideals of mankind.

The Church Peace Union began its work by arranging a series of international meetings. The first one was held in Constance, Germany in the early days of August, 1914. There were ninety delegates from twelve countries who met in this ancient city. All the delegates at the conference were Protestant Christians. In the basis of agreement writ-

ten and adopted at that conference, it was stated that the purpose of the conference was to find ways and means by which Christian principles can be applied to the solution of international difficulties, agreements reached and a world-wide fellowship of friendship be developed through the Christian churches.

This agreement was necessary at that time because while Mr. Carnegie had made the work for peace possible and had urged its extension, the fact remained that the majority of the trustees of the Board were Protestant, and most of them clergymen. A beginning had to be made somewhere, and the obvious place was with the Protestant Churches, for at that time there was little or no contact between the Protestant churches even inside the nations, to say nothing of contacts across national borders.

The Church Peace Union at the same time that it arranged for the Protestant churches to meet in Constance, appropriated funds and arranged for a meeting of Catholic delegates to be held in Liege, Belgium later in August of that year. The beginning of the war broke up the Constance conference after two days of meetings, and prevented the other conference that was scheduled for later in the month.

After leaving Constance, a group of the delegates met late in August in London and perfected the arrangements agreed upon at the Conference. A temporary organization was brought into existence. The war began with such fury that the delegates had a difficult time in reaching London, and many of them did not get back to their homes until months later. Nothing further could be done during the war. Some correspondence was carried on and several tentative meetings were held in the United States.

After the war, a meeting was held at the castle of "Oud Wassenaar" a few miles from The Hague, Holland, in September, 1919, and the World Alliance organization was completed. This was the first meeting of churchmen after the war which brought together men from both sides of the struggle. Britons, Belgians, Americans, Germans, Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Dutch, Lettlanders, Finns, Swiss, Hungarians, and Italians all sat down together. There were some 70 delegates. Plans were made for developing a world-wide organization. Officers were elected and a central office was set up in London under the direction

of Sir Willoughby Dickinson, who was afterwards known as Lord Dickinson of Painswick. This world-wide organization was to be known as the "World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship and Goodwill Through the Churches."

The records of the years 1919-1938 were significant. Councils had been created and were working effectively in 36 different nations. Many international conferences had been held over those years. A number of regional conferences, many institutes and visitations across national borders were carried out. Practically all of this was done by the Protestants and within the realm of the Protestant churches.

The first time the Eastern Orthodox churches through their leaders were brought into relationship with the Western Christian churches, was by the World Alliance at the St. Beatenburg conference in 1920.

The Bishop of Upsala, Dr. Nathan Sodorbloom, brought a plan for a Christian conference on life and work, and presented it to the first meeting of the World Alliance at The Hague in 1919. The plan was for an universal conference on the life and work of the churches. The World Alliance undertook to make that one of its special tasks. This world conference was planned for 1925, and upon the invitation of the Archbishop and the King of Sweden, it was agreed that the meeting be held in Stockholm.

The Church Peace Union gave full cooperation in this effort to make a success of the Stockholm conference. The Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance gave full support and service to the international organization in arranging for the Stockholm conference. The General Secretary served for eight years as the administrative secretary of the Committee for Arrangements for the Stockholm conference. He served without any extra salary, The Church Peace Union also paying the expenses for his travels, which were very extensive. In addition, The Church Peace Union made a large contribution of cash to the work of the organization.

The American Council of the World Alliance and The Church Peace Union gradually widened the base of their operations, and in 1928 a meeting was called in Geneva with representatives of all the living religions. At that time a plan was devised for creating a larger fellowship based on a much more comprehensive program.

The World Council of Churches grew out of the Stockholm conference. This conference was completed by the meeting recently held in Amsterdam. Officially it is representative of a large proportion of the Protestant bodies of the world, and is supported by many of the Eastern Orthodox churches. The establishment of this Council is a great advance toward Christian unity and international comity among the churches.

Naturally the World Council must give careful, close, and constant consideration to those international issues that are the chief concern of the World Alliance.

The churches themselves will assume responsibility for the program which has been carried on principally by the World Alliance. The churches thus can bring to bear upon these programs greater weight than can any independent organization working in the same field. On the other hand, the churches while having more authority, will have to be more cautious than a free organization might be.

In April, 1948, the executive committee of the World Alliance met in Geneva. There were only a few members of the international committee left—about 34 in all. Many of these, because of infirmities or travel difficulties, could not attend the meetings. The men and women gathered for this conference were faced with a problem which had three solutions:

1) They could vote to continue the organization and work parallel with the World Council of Churches (this proposal did not appeal to the group for it would mean a duplication of effort and competition with the World Council of Churches).

2) They could vote to change the basis of the work, adopt a broader platform and continue as an independent organization.

3) They could vote to dissolve the organization itself.

The third proposal was the one to which most of the members turned, and at this meeting they voted "to dissolve the organization as of June 30, 1948." In liquidating the organization, they further voted that "all assets and archives should be transferred to The Church Peace Union, and the judgment for future work be decided by that body."

The Church Peace Union voted to call a world conference with representatives of all the religions, and ask this organization for advice and if it so willed, decide the future form of some world organization.

This conference, "The Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations," was held June 16-18, 1948 at Town Hall, New York. This conference voted that there be created an international organization representative of all religions in all the nations of the world.

This international organization was charged with the task of creating National Councils in as many countries as possible, composed of men and women influenced by their own religious faiths and willing to work together for the establishment of justice and world peace.

It was voted that the conference accept the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches with its assets and councils, as the nucleus of this new world organization. The Alliance has councils in some 12 nations, including six councils in Europe, one in Canada, the United States, India, Japan, and the nucleus of a council in China. Several of the councils are established on an interfaith basis. All of them will be brought into this new organization on this wider basis.

It was then voted to change the name of this organization to "World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion."

While the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches with an office in Geneva has gone out of existence, it is really being continued as this new world organization under a new name. A slightly changed name, but with a wider difference as connoted by the word "religion."

To make the work more effective, it was voted that The Church Peace Union be asked to serve as the administrative unit until an international committee could be created with proper, regularly elected officers able to set up a business administration of its own.

It was voted to set up an International Provisional Committee. This committee is now in process of formation. Professor William Hung of Yenching University is chairman, and already about 70 persons representative of practically all the religions have accepted membership on the committee.

The Church Peace Union

1948 was for The Church Peace Union a year of activity and some achievements in face of the gradual deterioration of good relations between nations and the rapid growth and spread of the fear of war among the people in all lands.

The year 1948 stands as the end of an era of effort in developing one of our international organizations and the creation of another. The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, as stated in a review of our work which is also a part of the agenda, ended its existence on June 30, 1948, and was replaced by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion. The International Provisional Committee, constituted by vote of the Conference of Religion held in New York, June 16-18, 1948, has taken over the work, and is making considerable and commendable progress. The United States, France and India have already reconstituted their councils. Canada, Italy and other countries are in the process of making the same adjustments and setting up councils based on the new program.

I have been corresponding with Baron Palmstierna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "World Congress of Faiths." This organization was founded after a meeting of our World Conference of Religion held in Geneva in 1928. Sir Francis Younghusband, one of our leaders, felt that what we needed was a world organization of religions, with representatives on its International Committee elected and officially delegated by the Religions themselves. A majority of the members of the Conference, however, voted that the new world organization should be definitely committed to a practical program, and that its membership should be made up of adherents of the various groups and not the religious organizations as such.

Two well-defined groups then emerged at about the same time: The World Alliance and the World Congress of Faiths. Through these intervening years the World Congress of Faiths held several very important conferences.

In a recent letter from the Baron he suggested that at present the two organizations might find some basis of permanent cooperation. In my reply to him, dated December 16, 1948, I suggested that we arrange for a preliminary meeting, and later call a joint meeting to be held in France in August or early September of this year. I proposed that the

members of both organizations, together with representatives from other groups interested in our activities, proceed to form one world organization, adopt a constitution, and elect permanent officers.

During this last year we have cooperated very closely with the work of the United Nations. We have been represented in the meetings of various agencies of the organization; attended a number of conferences at Lake Success, and were represented at the Paris meeting of the Assembly by Mrs. Edgerton Parsons and Dr. Robert C. Dexter. On the other hand, the members of the Secretariat and many of the delegates to the Security Council and other agencies have assisted us by attending our conferences and speaking at various times on our programs. Our trustee, Dr. William Agar, has been especially helpful in keeping our organization in close touch with the work of the United Nations. We have also been able to maintain sympathetic relations with the State Department and other agencies of our Government associated with the United Nations.

We recognize that our task is not primarily political but rather religious. We agree with David Lawrence, who asked in a recent issue of the *United Nations News,* "What is wrong with the world?"; and then proceeded to answer it by saying, "We will not find the answer by looking far away. What is wrong with the world is wrong inside of us. It is not outward but inward that we must turn for enlightenment. Our conscience tells us what is wrong. It tells of our own artifices, of rationalizations that seek to justify behaviour which we know in our hearts is not right. The guilt of an era is upon us. It is the guilt of men who know they have not practiced the faith they have preached. Why haven't we made a better world? What stops us? What barriers stand in our way? Some ask, even though there be mountains in our path, can't we move mountains? What mysticism and what abstraction cry the skeptics, and hence we go on intensifying skepticism and belittling faith."

Mr. Lawrence has sketched here what is wrong in the world. We have lost faith in ourselves and the moral power that is ours for the asking and the using.

However, we must go further than that. If we are to justify our faith, we must find ways and means by which we can support every

practical effort to make the machinery of peace work. This means we must give new and more devoted service to the United Nations. It means we must make a greater effort to help our leaders know that we will support them in every possible way as long as they seek to lift the cloud of fear which has settled over the world. This also means that we cannot exercise our faith in a vacuum. We need faith; but it must be faith that expresses itself in work. This brings us close to the political arena; but we do not intend to allow ourselves to be caught in the dilemma between support of our Government in its efforts for world peace or fear of engaging in political activity. We must answer the critics who chide us because of a lack of faith, and also those who say what is the good of faith if it cannot produce the political, economic and social changes that are necessary for the establishment of peace. We believe we can answer these critics and that there is a way by which we can make our program as realistic and as concrete as any program can be that deals with human relations.

Administration

John R. Inman

Assistant Secretary

Administration

The Assistant Secretary wishes to pass comment on the excellent caliber of the work of the clerical staff. They have functioned harmoniously as a team, displaying loyalty and responsibility.

The rising costs and extraordinary expenses of 1948 put some measure of strain on the resources of The Church Peace Union. Every effort has been made to eliminate expenses without crippling the program. A study of the audit will show that in spite of a sober picture at the mid-year, The Church Peace Union finds itself on firm financial footing at the years end.

News Letter

The Assistant Secretary has been a member of the Editorial Council of the *News Letter* and contributed articles regularly. He has directed much effort in increasing the paid subscriptions and eliminating from

the mailing list those people who have not indicated a desire to receive the publication. Over 2,000 names have been dropped in an attempt to vitalize the mailing list. A program for increasing the number of paid subscriptions has been initiated and will be continued.

Publications Distributed

Special effort has been made to get The Church Peace Union's literature into the hand of religious, educational and lay leaders. A special mailing list of such individuals is being developed. To date the list comprises some 800 names. It will be expanded considerably within the next year.

The circulation of literature for the past year is as follows:

World Alliance News Letter	153,652
World Congress of Religion, Announcements and Programs	18,208
Two Giants and One World	14,470
United Nations Week—1948	12,987
Church Peace Union, What it is, etc	4,000
Report of Secretaries for the Year 1947	912
Inside the United Nations	692
Report on World Congress of Religion and printed speeches	595
Merrill House Dedication—booklet	500
New Years Message	400
World Alliance—What it is, etc	112
Miscellaneous publications	264
Total	206,792

Cooperation With Other Organizations

The Assistant Secretary is a member of the National Peace Conference, the Cooperating Council of New York, the American Church Committee for Armenia, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the Citizen's Committee for United Nations Day. He has cooperated with the American Association for the United Nations.

United Nations

Regular and special sessions and conferences have been attended at the United Nations. In addition the Assistant Secretary has kept contact with the United States Delegation to the United Nations and the State Department.

Speaking

A partial listing of engagements will indicate the wide variety of groups addressed by the Assistant Secretary: United Council of Church Women of Albany; Brooklyn Parent Teachers Association; community sponsored meetings in Ridgewood and Englewood, New Jersey; panel participant at the National Assembly of the United Council of Church Women at Milwaukee; Lions Club of Great Neck; Bentley School, New York; and the American Broadcasting Network program, "On Trial."

Education Department

A. William Loos

Education Secretary

Editorial Activities

World Alliance News Letter. The Education Secretary edited the September, October, and November issues of the *News Letter,* and thereafter has prepared the lead editorials. He has also contributed articles, political analyses, program notes, and book reviews. In March, copies of *Inside the United Nations* and sample copies of the *News Letter* were sent to 70 Reorientation Centers in Europe and the Far East. These centers are now regularly receiving the *News Letter.*

United Nations Week Leaflet. The Education Secretary prepared for publication the six-page leaflet for United Nations Week.

Conference Brochure. The Secretary assisted Dr. Atkinson in writing the eight-page brochure on the June Conference of Religion. This brochure presents a brief resume of the Conference sessions.

The Church Peace Union: What It Is and What It Does. A brief statement under this title was printed in February. Numerous requests

had been received for a brief explanation of the work of The Church Peace Union, and the statement was prepared to meet this need. It has been distributed widely.

Two Giants and One World. Considerable time during the early months of 1948 was devoted to preparing this booklet for publication. Before the last Annual Meeting in January, copies of this manuscript on Soviet-American relations were sent to members of the Board of Trustees and also to a selected group of specialists on international relations. Several individuals of Russian birth also read the manuscript. Numerous suggestions and criticisms were received from members of the Board and others who read the manuscript, and all of the suggestions were taken into account in revising the manuscript.

Members of the Editorial Committee of The Friendship Press also read the manuscript and favored publishing it for The Church Peace Union. Early in March the mimeographed manuscript was studied by a group of some fifty representatives from various denominations, meeting at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, to consider The Friendship Press publications list for 1948. These individuals also criticized the manuscript and made numerous suggestions for strengthening it. The manuscript was again revised and The Friendship Press undertook publication the end of March. The booklet was issued late in May and 20,000 copies were printed. The Friendship Press assumed responsibility for distributing 10,000 copies of the booklet through the denominational bookstores.

Review copies were sent early in June to nearly 500 religious and secular editors across the country. Half of these copies were sent out by The Friendship Press and half by The Church Peace Union. A review article on the booklet was written by Dr. Ralph W. Sockman and copies were sent to the denominational papers in the North. A similar article was written by Dr. Louis D. Newton for southern denominational periodicals. A third article was sent to some 250 Jewish papers and periodicals. A post card size flyer describing the booklet was drawn up and some 90,000 of these flyers were distributed by various organizations. The Fleming H. Revell Publishing Company at its Fifth Avenue offices devoted an entire window to a display of *Two Giants and One World.* In the fall The Church Peace Union sent sample copies of the booklet to 855 religious and educational leaders throughout the country.

Conference of Religion for Moral and Spiritual Support of the United Nations

During the first six months of 1948, the Education Secretary concentrated considerable time on preparation for this Conference. He cooperated with the co-directors in arranging the program, in promotion and publicity for the Conference, and in arranging technical details for the sessions themselves in Town Hall. This preparatory work for the Conference was of particular value for the Education Department because of the contacts which the Education Secretary made with members of the United Nations Secretariat and with the permanent delegations from the various countries. He also had the opportunity to make wide acquaintance with youth groups and their national leaders, and with denominational heads. In preparing the report for Commission I of the Conference, the Education Secretary gathered material which he later hopes to use in a study booklet on the United Nations. This booklet will deal particularly with the achievements of the United Nations to date, but will also clearly point out, as the Commission report did, some of the problems which the United Nations is facing.

Radio Transcription, "The Church and the UN"

Transcriptions for radio use were made of the dramatic presentation, "The Church and the UN," which was given at the June Conference. Letters were sent out to approximately 2,000 radio stations, inviting them to use this transcription on their public service programs. To date, 156 radio stations have requested the transcription, and nine sets of the transcription are now "on the road," being forwarded from station to station. Specialists in radio programs of this type, claim that 50 such requests would have been an excellent response; it is therefore highly significant that we have already received more than three times that number. Of these 156 stations, 68 are on major networks; and some of them are on more than one major network. The regional distribution of these requests is as follows:

North and Middle Atlantic States	27
Southern States	48
Middle Western States	48
Far Western States	33

Stations in only seven states have failed to request the program: Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Oklahoma, and Ver-

mont. To date, 21 stations have actually received the recording, and 15 have used it.

The Gotham Radio Productions, Inc. is now working to complete a dramatic presentation similar to the one given at the June Conference. To judge by the synopsis of the production, it will be dramatically interesting and will vividly present the ideals to which the new World Alliance is committed. It is planned to use this new dramatic presentation at a public meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion, and to make transcriptions of it for radio use.

Fifth International Essay Competition

The World Alliance and the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches sponsored in 1947-48 the Fifth International Essay Competition for Youth. This competition came to a close on May 1, 1948. As yet it is not known how many nations were represented in this years contest, although in an earlier contest under the auspices of the two organizations entrants representing 63 nations submitted essays. The Education Secretary and Dr. William Keys, American Committee for the World Council of Churches, arranged details for the contest in this country. They also judged the essays submitted in the United States. The best essays from this country were sent to Geneva, where they were judged with essays entered from other countries.

Writing

The Education Secretary has written articles and book reviews for various religious magazines.

Relationship with Religious Educators and Educational Organizations

The Education Secretary continues to maintain a cooperating relationship with religious educators, youth leaders, and such educational organizations as the American Council of Education and the National Education Association.

Master Mailing List

The Education Secretary has begun to draw up a master mailing list. In order to increase distribution, copies of all publications issued by The Church Peace Union and World Alliance will be sent hereafter to persons on this mailing list.

The Church Peace Union

Report of Pastor Jules Jézéquel
For the French Council
of the
World Alliance

The outstanding fact of the year 1948 is the dissolution of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches as resolved in Geneva in March, 1948. The members of the French Branch were informed by Bulletin No. 3 of "International Friendship." It further set forth in complete form the reasons which justified this decision of the Executive Committee, the announcements of the Conference which was to take place in June at New York, and a pressing invitation to make known their opinions as to steps to be taken in the future.

However justified the dissolution of the old Alliance was, it nevertheless considerably disturbed the members of the French Branch. However, almost unanimously they were of the opinion that they would maintain their group at least up to the time of the New York Conference.

The Conference took place. Bulletin No. 4 (September 1948) gave an account of the decisions which were taken there. At the same time it asked the members if they considered that they were justified in reallying themselves to the new organization proposed by the Conference. The response was affirmative. No resignations have taken place. On the other hand, a number of new memberships have been taken out, principally among the Catholic population. There was nothing, therefore, but to go ahead.

There is no use concealing the fact that the path will be difficult. The enterprise is outside the beaten path. It will, therefore, have against it many types of prejudices and other formulas. In spite of that, it is well worth the effort of being followed through. This, however, is a matter for the future. As to what concerns the past, the year 1948 has been for the French Branch a period of waiting. In the uncertainty as to the decisions of the New York Conference, energetic action could not be undertaken. Besides, obstacles which existed previously still continue: the political instability of our country; our social troubles; the constantly rising cost of living; and, in addition, the special difficulties

of our movement—the lack of an office in Paris, even of a stenographer, and especially the failure to cooperate on the part of the Social Christian movement. A combination had been undertaken in 1947. This would have permitted the Secretary General of the Social Christians to be, at the same time, the Secretary General of the French Branch of the World Alliance. For various reasons this fell through.

I have tried to make up for this failure by going to Paris as often as possible, but my trips, necessarily short and very burdensome, are insufficient. The need of a Secretary General remains pressing, as well as that of a place in which our office might be installed. I am looking for both without despairing of finding them. At the moment, I have some hope of succeeding, especially in the matter of a Secretary General. The French Branch would then have its representative in Paris and would be, through him, in direct and permanent contact with movements and men who are working for peace.

Among these movements there is one which is exhibiting more and more strength. This is the Federalist movement in one of its several forms. It arouses very keen interest and enlists the support of many people in many different walks of life. There is no doubt that if this movement could obtain its goal, if there were only one world government, there would be no more war, since to make war it takes at least two. Federalism, therefore, can be considered only with sympathy.

However, that is not to be done without a few reservations. We have already the United Nations. However imperfect and disappointing it may be, it has over federalism one outstanding advantage—it exists, it is organized, whereas federalism is yet only a hope. In reality there is no contradiction between these two. On the contrary, the United Nations is or should be a practical means of obtaining world federalism, so much to be desired. Regretably there appears to be among certain federalists, bad will and even determined opposition to the United Nations. At least their interest in federalism makes them indifferent to the United Nations. It is therefore advisable that the World Alliance define clearly its attitude on this matter of federalism.

There is another point quite different to which I would like to call the attention of The Church Peace Union and the executive committee of the World Alliance. Including Greece, there are four national com-

mittees existing at present in Europe. These are the Belgian, the French, the Italian and the Swiss. It is of necessity upon them that we shall have to count to take a fresh start in the old world as far as the political situation will permit. In June 1947, there was organized at Lyons with great success a meeting between representatives of these four committees. It seems to me that it would be extremely usful to bring about a new meeting of the same type.

In any case, it is necessary to go to work in every possible way. The sinister shadow of war is hanging over the people of Europe. Nevertheless conflict has not broken out. We are granted a respite. Let us profit by it to work with all men of goodwill to open to humanity a wonderful road to peace.

REPORT ON AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1948

CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI

Certified Public Accountants

92 Liberty Street

New York

January 21, 1949

Board of Trustees
The Church Peace Union
170 East 64th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

We have audited the books, records and accounts of

The Church Peace Union

for the year ended December 31, 1948 and submit the following exhibits and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBIT

A—Balance Sheet—December 31, 1948.

Schedule

A-1—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements from January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948.

A-2—Statement of Principal Cash—Not Available for Budget—From January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1948.

B—Status of Revenues for 1948 at December 31, 1948.

C—Status of Appropriations for 1948 at December 31, 1948.

Comments

Endowment Securities	$1,866,371.48
Endowment Cash Awaiting Investment	5,151.30
	$1,871,522.78

The securities owned, the investments in bonds and mortgages and the cash held for reinvestment were verified by confirmations received directly from your custodian, The New York Trust Company.

The details of your securities and investments are shown in a separate report which will be submitted later.

Real Estate Owned—Merrill House—$108,145.65

This amount represents the purchase price and cost of renovation to December 31, 1948 of Merrill House, 170 East 64th Street, New York City.

Cash on Hand and in Banks—$10,899.79

The cash on hand was verified by actual count. The cash in banks was verified by confirmations received directly from depositaries and reconciled with the books.

Travel and Expense Funds—$1,725.00

These travel and expense funds were confirmed by certificates received from various secretaries.

Revenue

All revenues received have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. A summary of the revenue for the year ended December 31, 1948 follows:

Revenue Received	$164,727.14
Revenue Appropriated	138,535.00
Excess Revenue (Exhibit B)	$ 26,192.14

Appropriations and Expenditures

All expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1948 were checked and were supported by duly authorized vouchers. The details of these expenditures are shown in Exhibit C and in summary form as follows:

Appropriations per budget		$ 123,535.00
Total Expended (Exhibit C, Column 2)		125,119.36
Overexpended appropriations	$ 3,006.66	
Unexpended balances	1,422.30	
		$ 1,584.36

Endowment Fund—$1,993,141.85

The changes in the Endowment Fund for the year 1948 are as follows:

Balance—January 1, 1948		$1,995,506.42
Add: Profit from sales of securities	$ 5,827.65	
Excess revenue received (Exhibit B)	26,192.14	32,019.79
		$2,027,526.21
Deduct: Appropriated from Cash Balance	$ 5,200.00	
Overexpenditures during 1948 (Exhibit C)	1,584.36	
Transfers from Principal Account (Schedule A-1)	27,600.00	34,384.36
		$1,993,141.85

Respectfully submitted,

Chambellan, Berger & Welti
Certified Public Accountants.

The Church Peace Union

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1948

ASSETS

SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:			
Stocks and bonds at cost	$1,730,048.98		
Bonds and mortgages	136,322.50		
		$1,866,371.48	
Cash held by New York Trust Company for reinvestment		5,151.30	
			$1,871,522.78
REAL ESTATE OWNED—MERRILL HOUSE			108,145.65
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS:			
Petty cash funds		$ 350.00	
Chase National Bank		500.00	
New York Trust Company		10,049.79	
			10,899.79
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE			2,082.83
TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUNDS:			
General Secretary		$ 500.00	
Education Secretary		300.00	
Extension Secretary		300.00	
Sundry advances		625.00	
			1,725.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES			5,491.88
			$1,999,867.93

LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FUNDS	$1,993,141.85
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	1,726.08
RESERVE SET ASIDE FOR USE IN 1949 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS	5,000.00
	$1,999,867.93

EXHIBIT A

The Church Peace Union

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, 1948 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1948			$ 20,902.66
RECEIPTS:			
Interest on Endowment Fund investments		$102,034.02	
Transfers from Principal Account:			
For completion of renovation of Merrill House	$20,000.00		
For general operating expense	7,600.00	27,600.00	
Accounts Receivable:			
World Alliance	20,857.98		
Christian Council on Palestine	54.94	20,912.92	
Accrued interest receivable on securities purchased		1,165.06	
Miscellaneous revenue		4,893.12	
Miscellaneous collections credited to Appropriation Accounts		3,600.12	160,205.24
			$181,107.90
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Vouchers paid:			
1. Direction	$21,511.04		
2. Extension	5,479.22		
2B. Education	18,157.41		
3. Office and Administration	21,761.80		
4. Special Funds	44,406.57		
5. Work Abroad	13,403.32	$124,719.36	
World Alliance		22,685.31	
Accrued interest purchased		925.48	
Furniture and fixtures		848.10	
Real Estate—Merrill House		19,445.75	
Christian Council on Palestine		60.07	
Miscellaneous charges to Appropriation Accounts		3,600.12	
		$172,284.19	
Less: Increase in accounts payable		1,726.08	170,558.11
BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1948			$ 10,549.79
This balance is on deposit with:			
New York Trust Company			$ 10,049.79
Chase National Bank			500.00
			$ 10,549.79

SCHEDULE A-1

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL CASH—NOT AVAILABLE FOR BUDGET FROM JANUARY 1, 1948 TO DECEMBER 31, 1948

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1948			$ 13,510.85
RECEIPTS:			
Sales of securities		$119,497.70	
Payments on mortgages—account of principal		5,055.00	124,552.70
			$138,063.55
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Securities purchased		$105,312.25	
Transfers of cash:			
For renovation of Merrill House	$20,000.00		
For general expense	7,600.00	27,600.00	132,912.25
BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1948			$ 5,151.30

SCHEDULE A-2

The Church Peace Union

STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1948

AT DECEMBER 31, 1948

	Revenue Appropriated	Revenue Received	To Be Realized	Excess Revenue Received
Interest on Endowment Fund	$ 90,000.00	$102,034.02	$ 11,300.98	
(a)	3,000.00			
(b)	2,335.00			
(c)	9,000.00			
(d)	2,000.00			
(e)	7,000.00			
Appropriated from Cash Balance at January 1, 1948	5,200.00	5,200.00		
Transferred from Principal Account		27,600.00		$ 27,600.00
*Carnegie Corporation Grant	15,000.00	15,000.00		
Reserve for possible loss in income		5,000.00		5,000.00
Contributions		2,107.00		2,107.00
Miscellaneous revenues		2,786.12		2,786.12
	$133,535.00	$159,727.14	$ 11,300.98	$ 37,493.12
		133,535.00		11,300.98
		$ 26,192.14		$ 26,192.14

(*) Received from Carnegie Corporation, April 2, 1947.
(a) Appropriated by Executive Committee, April 21, 1948.
(b) Appropriated by Executive Committee, May 19, 1948.
(c) Appropriated by Board of Trustees, June 15, 1948.
(d) Appropriated by Executive Committee, October 20, 1948.
(e) Appropriated by Executive Committee, December 15, 1948.

EXHIBIT B

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948 AT DECEMBER 31, 1948

	(1) Budget	(2) Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1948	(3) Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1948 Unexpended	(4) Overexpended
1. DIRECTION:				
General Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	$ 11,370.00	$ 11,430.00		
	F 60.00			
Servicing of Endowment Fund	6,000.00	6,174.75	$ 60.25	
	F 235.00			
Travel and Committee expense	2,000.00	2,342.21		$ 142.21
	F 200.00			
Meeting of Executive Committee and Board of Trustees	2,000.00	1,564.08	35.92	
		F 400.00		
2. EXTENSION:				
½ of Extension Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	4,900.00	4,933.00	2.00	
	E 35.00			
Travel and Committee expense	1,000.00	411.02	8.98	
		F 580.00		
Committee on Interchange	100.00	135.20	14.80	
	F 50.00			
2B. EDUCATION:				
Education Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	9,850.00	7,955.15	49.85	
		F 1,845.00		
Travel and Committee Expense	200.00	241.55	3.45	
	F 45.00			
News Letter	6,500.00	7,183.01	66.99	
	F 750.00			
Information Service	250.00	198.29	1.71	
		F 50.00		
Publications	2,500.00	2,235.51	74.49	
		F 190.00		
Library and Periodicals	300.00	343.90	6.10	
	F 50.00			

EXHIBIT C

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948 AT DECEMBER 31, 1948

	(1) Budget	(2) Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1948	(3) Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1948 Unexpended	(4) Overexpended
3. OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION:				
Assistant Secretary's salary and clerical assistance	9,380.00	9,613.82	1.18	
F	235.00			
Travel and Committee Expense	200.00	396.19	3.81	
F	200.00			
Rent and Moving Expense	150.00	898.33	1.67	
F	750.00			
Telephone and Telegraph	1,000.00	1,389.50		14.50
E	375.00			
Furniture and Fixtures	700.00	437.84	2.16	
F		260.00		
Office supplies	800.00	733.19	66.81	
Postage	900.00	1,235.95	14.05	
F	350.00			
Printing and multigraphing	500.00	911.64		461.64
F		50.00		
Incidentals	800.00	1,220.75		20.75
F	400.00			
Financing Fees	200.00	57.14	142.86	
Maintenance	5,300.00	4,867.45	432.55	
4. SPECIAL FUNDS:				
World Alliance (American Council)	10,000.00	23,000.00		
B	1,000.00			
C	4,000.00			
D	2,000.00			
E	6,000.00			
International Centers	900.00	900.00		
Conferences in the United States	1,500.00	1,987.59		87.59
F	80.00			
E	320.00			
World Congress of Religion	3,000.00	11,110.07		2,110.07
A	1,000.00			
C	5,000.00			
Unemployment Insurance	500.00	178.29	321.71	
Federal Old Age Benefits	400.00	290.72	109.28	
Pension Fund	6,500.00	6,939.90		169.90
E	270.00			

EXHIBIT C (Continued)

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948 AT DECEMBER 31, 1948

	(1) Budget	(2) Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1948	(3) Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1948 Unexpended	(4) Overexpended
5. WORK ABROAD:				
International Office	3,000.00	5,000.00		
	A 2,000.00			
Pasteur Jules Jézéquel	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Conferences Abroad	2,700.00	3,603.32	1.68	
	B 1,335.00	* 400.00		
		F 30.00		
Work in India and the Far East	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Work for Alliance in Canada	1,800.00	1,800.00		
	$126,940.00	$128,524.36	$1,422.30	$3,006.66
Less: Transfers within the Budget (F)	3,405.00	3,405.00		
	$123,535.00	$125,119.36		
		123,535.00		1,422.30
OVEREXPENDED DECEMBER 31, 1948		$ 1,584.36		$1,584.36

* Draft paid in 1947 applicable to 1948 appropriation.
A—Appropriated at Executive Committee Meeting, April 21, 1948.
B—Appropriated at Executive Committee Meeting, May 19, 1948.
C—Appropriated at Executive Committee Meeting, June 15, 1948.
D—Appropriated at Executive Committee Meeting, October 20, 1948.
E—Appropriated at Executive Committee Meeting, December 15, 1948.
F—Transfers within the Budget voted by Executive Committee, December 15, 1948.

EXHIBIT C (Concluded)